# LODGE SPEAKS Pauncefote treaty was formed for this object. WHAT ENGLAND IS ASKED TO DO.

EXPLAINS THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY AMENDMENTS,

Gives Reasons for the Changes and Says They Were Not Dictated by Hostility Towards Britain.

ALSO COMMENDS COLONEL HAY

ARE NO REFLECTION ON HIM.

Object in Abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Was to Remove Obstacles in Way of the Canal.

OBJECTION

GREAT BRITAIN'S RIGHTS NOT DIS-REGARDED BY THE CHANGES.

What She Is Asked by the Senate to Do-Mr. Lodge of Opinion She Will Accept the New Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-Senator Lodge, who had charge of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the Senate, to-day made the following statement:

"The Senate amendments are very important, but they are also very simple, although there seems to be some misunderstanding in regard to them, owing to the fact that all the debates on the treaty took place behind closed doors. Now that the amendments and votes have been made public by order of the Senate, it may not be amiss to explain them briefly.

"Let me say, first, that the amendments were not dictated by hostility toward England, and still less were they in any degree a reflection on the secretary of state, whose patriotism, purity of purpose, knowledge, accomplishments and high achievements in dealing with our foreign relations, especially in China, are fully and cordially recognized by men in all parties and all shades of opinion in the Senate. The amendments were made by the Senate solely because, in its opinion, they were necessary for the interests of the United States, for the avoidance of any question as to the control of the canal, and, consequently, for the sake of peaceful and harmonious relations with the rest of the world on that subject in the future. The votes by which they were adopted shows this. The second, or Davis amendment, passed by a vote of 65 to 17, and the other

two were adopted without division. "The first amendment is a simple declaration that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty ceases to exist and is superseded by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The object of the latter was to remove the former as an obstacle to the construction of the isthmian canal. Some good judges thought the Hay-Pauncefote treaty did this completely as it stood. Others believed that certain portions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty still remained in force. To allow this doubt to continue would have been a grave mistake. The American people desired to be rid of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty finally and beyond question. This is a reasonable and proper wish, and to fulfill it is the purpose of the first amendment.

THE SECOND ARTICLE. "Under Article II of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as it stood we were clearly bound, if engaged in war, to permit a hostile fleet, It it succeeded in getting inside the threemile zone, to pass unmolested through the canal. This may or may not be a practical question, and it is of no consequence whether it is or not. It was a solemn promise to permit a hostile fleet to use the canal. That promise we either intended to keep, disclaiming any desire to involve other se we made it knowing that under the meant to keep it, then it was a promise no nation ought to make. If we knew that it was only honest and fair to relieve ourselves of the obligation in the treaty itself. This was the purpose of the second, or Davis amendment, which entirely disposes of any such promise, and which follows exactly in principle, and almost exactly in words, Article X of the Suez convention. which reserved similar rights to Turkey, whose interest in the Suez canal is trivial compared to ours in that proposed in

"The third amendment strikes out Article III, by which we engaged to invite other nations to adhere to the treaty, and thereby become parties to it. Had there been no Clayton-Bulwer treaty we should have negotiated with no one except Costa Rica and Nicaragua as to building the canal. With England, owing to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, we were obliged to treat, but however excellent and liberal the intention right to meddle in American affairs at any

"Such are the purposes of the three amendments, which in no way derogate from the intention of the United States that this canal shall be a neutral highway for the world's commerce."

"Do you think England will accept or

"That is a question I have been asked many times, and upon which I do not think to our view of the amendments. It is well recognized in international law that when conditions and new demands have this fact is an ample ground for seeking an abrogation or modification of

power, and the treaties sent to it for ratification are not strictly treaties, but projects for treaties. They are still inchoate. In the exercise of its undoubted rights, without the slightest reflection upon any one, and without a shadow of hostility to a friendly nation, the Senate, continuing the negotiation begun by Mr. Hay, offers three new propositions to England. They ask her to omit the clause inviting other nations to adhere, which does not touch her at all They ask her to conform to our desires by agreeing in unmistakable language to the supersession of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which is the whole purpose of the negotiation. They ask her finally to accept in this treaty the AND DECLARES THE AMENDMENTS reservation of rights in time of war which she granted to Turkey in the Suez convention and of which, as the present possessor of Egypt, she is now herself the beneficiary. These propositions are all essential to American interests, and are fair, reasonable, friendly and in no possible sense of-

"England's interest in having the canal built, be it great or small, is second only to that of the United States, for she alone has, like the United States, large possessions in North America and both an Atlantic and Pacific coast. We agree that all vessels of commerce and of war shall pass through the canal on the same terms as our own, and in war between other powers we agree to preserve the neutrality of the canal toward all belligerents. In deference to the wishes of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in regard to this treaty and not to any we may hereafter make with them, we relinquish the right to erect permanent fortifications, and, although there is no need of such fortifications, the right to rect them is an important right and its relinquishment goes to the last verge of concession. The vast expense of the canal is ours, the maintenance and defense of it are ours, and the American people will never permit a canal there which they do not control, because the defense of the United (CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COL. 3.)

LONDON EDITOR HAS A TALK WITH THE FUGITIVE BOER.

He Says the Former President Does Not Want to Involve Other Powers in War on His Behalf.

TO ANY COMPROMISE

IF ARBITRATION IS REFUSED THE BOERS WILL DIE FIGHTING.

Mr. Kruger Again Accuses the British of Waging War Like Savages and Ill-Treating Women.

LONDON, Dec. 21 .- W. T. Stead has just returned from The Hague, where he had a long conference with Mr. Kruger and ascertained at first hand the views of Mr. Kruger and his councilors as to the present situation and future prospects. Mr. Stead has written the following for the Associated Press:

"First of all, nothing is decided about his visit to America at present. President Kruger has not abandoned all hope of securing the support of the governments of the civilized world in his demand for arbitration. Until the last government refuses absolutely to say a word in support of the principles which they solemnly laid down at The Hague conference Mr. Kruger will not partake in popular demonstrations. It is recognized that if he cared to do so he could shake the continent. The popular enthusiasm for him is unparalleled since Garibaldi's visit to London, but until his diplomatic mission is exhausted an appeal to the peoples cannot even be taken into consideration. Mr. Kruger is emphatic in nations in war in behalf of the Boers. What he asks is that the governments termination to use their efforts to secure amicable settlement of disputes by means of mediation and arbitration should make a united effort to bring the verdict of the civilized world to bear upon Great Britain "The English,' Mr. Kruger says, 'are waging this war in South Africa like savages. They are burning homes, destroying sams, cutting trees, devastating fields and creating famine. They are unable to capture De Wet, but they are making prisoners of women and children, who are not treated with ordinary decency. Hundreds kraal near Port Elizabeth, with only one chair, and several of them are expecting to

become mothers." "Mr. Kruger avers that the provisions of The Hague convention and laws and usages of war are trampled under foot, and he wants to know whether the signatories of this convention have anything to say

"The man on horseback at this moment is not Mr. Kruger, but President Steyn. He. more effective force than that which followed the vierkleur (flag) at the outbreak against us. England is the judge. England is the executioner and England hopes to tration before war. We are fighting for arlayed pluck, in remarkable contrast visers. I found the old man's spirits unshaken by his reverses. He disclaimed any

Mr. Kruger's appeal to the civilized world which all concerned regret." suitable and becoming manner. The Hay- fer to die fighting."

DETAILS OF GEN. DE WET'S RECENT ESCAPE FROM THE BRITISH.

Feat That Will Live in Military Annals as a Spectacular Display of Daring and Courage.

LED BY STEYN AND FOURIER

WITH DE WET BRINGING UP THE regulars. REAR OF HIS FORCE,

The Little Army of 2,500 Boers Ran the Gauntlet of British Guns for About Four Miles.

GALLOPED IN OPEN ORDER phone Company in the royalty suit brought

PAST FORTIFIED POSTS WHERE AR-TILLERY WAS BELCHING,

And Paid No Attention to Incessant Infantry Fire-Victory for Gen. French-Revolt Spreading.

LONDON, Dec. 21 .- The ubiquitous and wily De Wet, "the South African fox," as he is sometimes called, promises to pass into history as one of the most dashing and dare-devil military figures of the closing decade of the century. Numerous traps have been set for him, but so far he has evaded them all. Occasionally he has found himself in close quarters, but his daring and bravery have always helped him to

safety. Advices from Bloemfontein say: "The details of General De Wet's latest escape from the encircling British column show that it was one of the boldest incidents of the war. When Haasbroeck's commando joined De Wet, Dec. 12, some fifteen miles east of Thabanchu, General Knox was only about an hour distant and the Boer situation seemed desperate. But De Wet was equal to the occasion. Dispatching Haasbroeck westward to make a feint at Victoria Nek, De Wet prepared to break through the British columns at Springhau Nek Pass, about four miles of broad, flat, unbroken ground. At the entrance were two fortified posts, while artillery was posted on a hill eastward, watching the Boers. Suddenly a magnificent spectacle was presented. The whole Boer army of 2,500 men started at a gallop in open order through the nek. President Steyn and Peit Fourier led the charge and De Wet brought up the rear. The British guns and rifles boomed and rattled incessantly. The Boers first tried the eastward route, but, encountering artillery, they diverged and galloped to the point of the hill to the eastward, where the fire of only a single post was effective. The whole maneuver was a piece of magnificent daring, and its success was complete in spite of the loss of a fifteen-pounder and twenty-five prisoners. The British force detached after Haasbroeck came in contact with his commando at nightfall. The burghers were scattered and the Welsh yeomanry galtheir revolvers and the butt ends of their rifles with great effect. An incident of the tion wagon right through the scattered demnity reads as follows: Boers, the gunners using the revolvers

IN OPEN REVOLT. "We understand that private reliable advices have been received in London," says the Daily Mail, "to the effect that virtually all the districts of Cape Colony in the vicinity of the Orange river are in more or less open revolt, and that there is likely to be sharp fighting on a rather large scale before the invasion is crushed. The tactics of the Boers in rallying as many as possible of the Dutch in the back country to their cause are proving successful."

Daily Mail has received the following: "The second invading force was designed to oc cupy Britstown; but, being checked by the De Aar troops, it has disappeared into the Caederberg mountains. An enormous cor centration of troops is being made upon the veldt country occupied by the invaders, but it is not likely that the Boers will offer battle in large numbers. There is a renewed demand for the wholesale proclamation of

A dispatch from De Aar, Cape Colony, says that the yeomanry have driven the Boers out of Houtkraal, the enemy retir-

The Boers attacked Zunfontein, Dec. 18

but were beaten off. The War Office made the following announcement this evening: "In view of the general position in South Africa, the fo have been arranged: Eight hundred will start next week. Two cavalry regiments have been ordered to leave as soon as the transports are ready. The colonial police will be increased to 10,000. will leave as fast as they are formed. Further drafts of cavalry will be dispatched at once. Australia and New Zealand have been invited to send further contingents. Three thousand extra horses, beyond the usual monthly supply, have been contract-

As the outcome of statements made dur of the colonial troops have refused to fight again the War Office late last evening ssued the following explanation from Lord to two of the South African corps refused mistake to carry out their discharge at the expiration of their term of service. that there was a mutiny or that guns or any other force were used against them. "It may interest Americans to know that I it is considered cruel to publish an incident

## French Routs the Boers.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 21.-At Thorndale disorder, with about fifty killed

The Boers who invaded Cape Colony had

those they rode. All were in the pink of lothing and stores at Venterstad.

### Ordered to the Front.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 21 .- General Brabant, commander of the newly raised colonial division, has been ordered to the front and will start to-morrow. General Baden-Powell will start for the Transvaal to-

The Boers derailed a train at Barberton, killing an inspector and others.

More Pay for Yeomanry.

LONDON. Dec. 22 .- The secretary of state for war, St. John Broderick, announces that, in view of the prolongation of the war in South Africa, members of the imperial yeomanry will be paid 5 shillings in- FORMER stead of 1 shilling and 2d per day. Militiamen are promised priority of return over

### BELL COMPANY WINS.

the "Stock Tieker" Case.

Federal Court Decides in Its Favor

BOSTON, Dec. 21 .- Justice Colt, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day decided in favor of the American Bell Teleby the Western Union Telegraph Company. The case is known as the "stock ticker"

case, in which the Western Union sought to recover \$12,000,000 rentals or royalties under a contract between it and the National Bell Telephone Company, the defendant's predecessor, made on Nov. 10, 1879. The case has been before the courts since 1883, and was mainly based on a claim for 20 per cent. of the profits received by the defendant in return for the telephone business of the Western Union, which, under the contract, was turned over to the telephone company.

MR. CONGER THE LAST ENVOY TO AFFIX HIS SIGNATURE.

Agreement of the Powers to Be Presented to Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching at Once.

THE STIPULATIONS | the present management.

CHINA MUST SEVERELY PUNISH LEADERS OF THE BOXERS.

Rumor that Emperor Kwang Su Is Eu Route to Peking-Americans

Freest from Excesses.

LONDON, Dec. 22 .- It was stated at the Foreign Office yesterday that the joint note of the allies had been signed by all the envoys at Peking, and that it would be presented to Ffince Ching and Li Hung

Chang at once. Dr. Morrison, in a long dispatch to the Times from Peking, dated Dec. 20, gives extracts from the joint note. After a long preamble recounting and condemning the outrages, he proceeds to quote the demands, which are virtually identical with the ten set forth in the dispatch to the Associated Press from Tien-Tsin dated loped among the retreating Boers, using Dec. 14, but not, as in the case of that dispatch, setting forth the amount of the indemnity. According to Dr. Morrison's fight was the gallop of a British ammuni- information, the clause referring to in-

> "Equitable indemnity is to be paid to states, societies and individuals, and also to Chinese who have suffered injury on account of their employment by foreigners. China will adopt financial measures acceptable to the powers to guarantee the payment of indemnity and the service

According to the Times correspondent the note contains the following stipulations in addition to those cabled to the

Associated Press from Tien-Tsin: "Reparation to Japan for the murder "Expiatory monuments erected in all for-

eign cemeteries where tombs have been fficials and threatening death to any one joining an anti-foreign society. "An imperial edict to be issued holding

anti-foreign outbreaks or violation of trea-

"China to undertake negotiations for revision of the commercial treaties." "The delay in signing the preliminary joint note," says the Peking correspondent "was due to an objection from Washington. Mr. Conger, however, telegraphed his the ground that the German military control is worse than Chinese management. Prince Ching says that Emperor Kwang Su and the Empress dowager are both anxprivate and government property seized in Peking is quite equivalent in value to the indemnity demanded by the powers. Si Robert Hart saw Prince Ching vesterday and advised him against dallying with the powers in regard to the punishment of the guilty officials. Prince Ching thought the

The Daily News publishes the following from its Shanghai correspondent, dated yesterday: "Chang Chin Lung announces the receipt of an edict authorizing the opening of Wu-Chang, opposite Han-Kow, to foreign trade. Wu-Chang is the center of an important trade and the site of the

execution of two or three persons and life-

long imprisonment of Prince Tuan quite

terminus of the Canton Railway The Tokio correspondent of the Times in the course of a long letter gives the views tary methods in China, especially the conmurder and outrage. "The Japanese agrees, Russians the Japanese speak with horror, as combining ferocity with lust and the

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SANTA FE TELEGRAPHERS MAY NOW SEARCH FOR WORK.

of the O. R. T. that the Men Need Hold Out No Longer.

PLACES NOT

AND THEY WILL BE COMPELLED TO LOOK ELSEWHERE FOR WORK.

Order Issued by President Dolphin and a Separate Circular Sent Out by T. M. Pierson.

MUDGE

ATORS WOULD BE REINSTATED.

Positive, However, Their Union Would Not Be Recognized Under Present Set of Officers.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 21.-President Dolthin, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, Banker Surprises Cracksmen at Work has declared off the strike of operators on the Santa Fe. All the striking operators here received orders to-night from President Dolphin that the strike would continue no longer. The operators are beginning to speculate as to whether they will be reinstated in the employ of the company. They now have the permission of the organization to work if they can secure work. General Manager Mudge would not express an opinion as to whether the men would be re-employed or not. He said, however, that the Order of Railway Telegraphers would not be recognized under

"Let the operators get new officers," he said, "and then we will talk to them." HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 21 .- The strike of the telegraph operators on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe was called off to-night. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers' committee has jurisdiction over Texas alone. The strike was inaugurated in Texas fifteen days ago. No concessions were asked by the men or offered by the company as a preliminary to calling off the strike. The official circular issued to-night is dated Galveston, Tex., Dec. 21, and addressed to "Members of the Order Railroad Telegraphers and friends of the order, Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad." It reads: "After a most careful and earnest consideration of the entire situation your committee feels that it is useless to further continue the struggle inaugurated on the ine of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe road. With the causes leading up to the most stubborn fight ever known in the history of our order you are familiar; with the conduct of the campaign you have been kept faithfully advised as the plans of your com-mittee would permit, and if we have failed in our desire to keep you in full touch with the situation it has been from lack of time and facilities, not negligence. We have done our best and only regret that your effort and ours have not brought us the victory which we feel was deserved

"The loss of the battle or of the campaign does not indicate that the cause was wrong. History is laden with just such events, and out of our defeat it may be there shall come a victory for right and humanity which those who come after us shall enjoy and bless us for the noble stand we took. Let no man look back with regret. Our destiny lies before, not behind, and the men who for fifteen days made the gallant fight that you have are that success and prosperity which the pres-ent has denied them. Some of your num-ber will suffer loss, some will seek and find better positions than they had, for no rail-

answered the call of our leaders on Dec. 6. "In conclusion your committee simply desires to add that we individually have felt nonored by the steadfast courage and unwavering loyalty which you have given us, and in bidding you perhaps a lifelong fare- ing editor of the Philadelphia Public o'clock noon Saturday, Dec. 22, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers will cease to be a state of conflict with the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

iceroys and governors responsible for "The strike is off. The circular is signed by T. M. Pierson, Hickey, C. B. Clark and J. R. Zimmerman, I in this city at the launching of the steamthem from the Santa Fe Company

General Manager L. J. Polk is at Dallas. and has not yet been apprised that the

Will Not Make Room for Strikers. CHICAGO, Dec. 21.-Third Vice President Barr, of the Santa Fe system, said tonight, upon being informed that the telegraphers' strike had been declared off: tirely unjustifiable, and we are done fora few days and then we were in first-class

## PLEA OF A BURGLAR.

gree Would Be His Sponsor.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 21.-James Considine, who broke into the Granville, O., post-Thompson. An effort was made to have sentense suspended on account of the prisoner's past good record, but the court de-

Considine, whose home is in Detroit, made one of the most remarkable pleas for clem-

sentence until a writ of appeal could be made to the Circuit Court.

### PART OF A TOWN SINKING

Serious Cave-In Caused by Robbing the Pillars of a Mine.

PITTSTON, Dec. 21 .- The cave-in at the Ravine mine of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which commenced yesterday, Notice Served Last Night by Officers | continued to-day. Before noon the principal street of the city for a distance of thirty feet fell into the mines. The cave-in is the most serious in the history of the anthracite region. It is feared other sections will also sink. Water and gas mains were broken by to-day's cave-in, and the POLICE ALSO FIND THE PLACE water is flooding the mines. It is stated the collapse was caused by the robbing of the mine pillars. A number of residences have been badly damaged.

### \$50,000 IN GOLD.

That Amount to Be Given American Express Company Employes.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21 .- Fifty thousand dollars in gold is to be distributed by the American Express Company among its employes as Christmas remembrances. Ev-NONCOMMITTAL ery man who has been in the employ of the company for a year will receive a fivedollar goldpiece on Christmas eve. It is estimated that there are over 10,000 em-DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER OPER- ployes in the United States, Canada and Europe who will be remembered in this way. Accompanying the gift is a neatly printed address calling attention to the fact that the company has reached a half century of existence. When the American Express Company was organized, in 1850, it had a capital of \$150,000. This has grown to \$18,000,000 in the last fifty years.

### WINGS A BURGLAR.

and Scares Them Away.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Dec. 21.-A rumbling sound resembling an earthquake shook the town of Longview, a few miles east of this city, at about 1 o'clock this morning. securing any money.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S REPLY TO

PHILADELPHIA REPORTER.

Latter Referred to a Speech Delivered When the Steamship St. Louis

Was Launched.

# ADDRESS TO GRADUATES

MORALIZED AND TOLD A JOKE.

Allusion to Trusts and Advice to Those Who Are Seeking Employ-

ment-Standard of Success.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.-Former Presthe annual address at the graduation exercises of the thirty-fifth class of the Pierce School of Business at the Academy of Music. Accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, he arrived here this afternoon from Princeton. During their stay in the city they were the guests of L. Clark Davis, manag-

Ledger, and Mrs. Davis. A reporter from the North American tonight asked ex-President Grover Cleveland cannot go into this matter, although I ap- | said. Eddie Cudahy pointed out the exact preciate its importance. But I might say that I have not changed my opinions. I where he lay from Tuesday evening until favor free ships just as I did when I spoke Wednesday night. He also said he

ship St. Louis.' Mr. Cleveland intimated that what he the following statement, which, he said, the subsidy: "In regard to this proposed subsidy I would refer to you my speech at the launching of the St. Louis. I then said something in favor of free ships. have not changed my opinions. With much-vaunted accession to a position among the world powers, I hope to see not so much, instead of more, of that sort of coddling which a less prominent place

of our people to excuse." nor Stone presided at the graduating exercises. He made a brief address and then

demnation and defense of trusts and comglanced on it, my eyes fell on a description something to each other's circumstances. monopolizing certain branches of the busibut I could not help feeling that the simpl naturally healthy live-and-let-live conditions first described was worth perpetuattreacherously disable your competitor.'

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REPORTERS LOCATE HOUSE USED

BY YOUNG CUDAHY'S KIDNAPERS.

An Isolated Structure on High Ground About Four Miles Southwest of Omaha.

AND MISTAKE THE NEWSPAPER

MEN FOR THE ABDUCTORS.

Officers and Cudahy, Sr., Almost

Ready to Shoot When Explanations Avert a Possible Tragedy.

IDENTIFICATION

YOUNG CUDARY POINTS OUT THE ROOM IN WHICH HE WAS KEPT.

Story Told a Woman Who Lives Not Far Away-Queer Tale from Mil-

waukee-An Alleged Gang.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 21.-The result of twenty-four hours' work on the part of newspaper reporters, the police of the city and half a hundred detectives has brought to light the location of the house in which Edward Cudahy, jr., was held a prisoner for nearly two days, and from which he was returned to his home in this city at a late hour Wednesday night. The house is located about four miles from the city and Emil Weise, president of the Bank of in a place of easy access, but so situated Longview, surmised that the bank was as to allow the desperadoes ample opporbeing robbed and ran shouting in that di- tunity to lay and carry out their plans rection, firing his revolver as he went. His without molestation from inquiring neighaction resulted in scaring four burglars bors. Within easy communication with out of the bank building, and as they ran | rail and wagon roads leading into and out Weise turned his weapon upon them. They of Omaha and South Omaha, and on a escaped on a hand car. When the car was | high knoll, where sentinels could give imfound two miles west of town it was mediate alarm in case of necessity, the stained with blood, indicating that one of one-and-a-half-story shack had been adthe robbers was hurt. The bank safe was | mirably chosen by the bandits. No doubt demolished, but the burglars fled without exists in the minds of the police as to the identity of the place. Young Cudahy himself was taken to the house and identified many features which he had recognized while a blindfolded prisoner. The testimony of the neighbors also is of a nature that leads every one to believe they have found the retreat of the abductors. Evidences show that they made a hurried departure when their night's work was completed. Beyond locating the house in which the men were located prior to the kidnaping the police have made no progress look-

ing to a capture of any of the vutlaws. Two World-Herald reporters lecated house at 3604 Grover street, four miles southwest of the city. Absolute evidence as to the identity of the house was obtained and further corroborated by Eddie Cudahy, who appeared during the time the reporters were making observations. The house is an isolated structure situated on a promontory commanding a full view of the sur-WHICH THE EX-PRESIDENT rounding country for miles about. On the second floor was found a new well bucket containing water. About the rooms were found hundreds of cigarette stubs and burnt matches and a small quantity of

SURPRISED BY POLICE. While making observations the reporters were surrounded by the chief of police. Captain Hayes, Councilman Burkley, Edward Cudahy, sr., and his son Eddie, the kidnaped boy. One of the reporters, with ident Grover Cleveland to-night delivered a lighted lamp in hand, was surveying the basement of the house, when he discovered Chief Donahue in the act of reaching for his revolver. Another reporter left the house by a rear door and was brought to bay by Captain Hayes, revolver in hand. "We thought you were the lobbers," said Captain Hayes, "and had you dead to

> Edward Cudahy, sr., had returned to his buggy for his revolver. He wanted to get a shot at one of the robbers himself, he spot in the north room of the old house drank from the oaken bucket which stood dicated the broken stairstep which he has previously referred to as where he slipped

in going upstairs to his imprisonment.

Miss Maud Munshaw, who lives with her parents at 3404 Grover street, first saw one from Schneiderwind, the owner. He said that another man had rented it and paid \$1 down for it, but had not taken it. This man Miss Munshaw describes as being about forty-five years of age, black hair and mustache, sprinkled with gray. Tuesday evening, just after dark, a light spring wagon drove up to the house introduced Mr. Cleveland | three got out. Wednesday morning a pony "We hear a great deal just now in con- spring wagon and the horse was gone. THE KIDNAPERS' LETTER.

Young Cudahy to-day stated that the letter demanding a ransom was thrown into the part of an able thinker. As I the yard by his abductors before they left were supplied by tradesmen and craftsmen Tuesday, Dec. 18. This has given rise to that the letter was dated Dec. 19, which was Wednesday. It was Wednesday morn-This description was followed by an ar- ing when the letter was found in the front yard. If the bandits wrote the letter and threw it into the yard Tuesday night they dated it ahead. The theory of the Cudahy family is that they knew that the letter were neighbors and friends. There may be | would not be found until Wednesday mornlittle misfortune in such a change, ing, and therefore gave it the Wednesday

date. The letter was unsigned. The Cudahys think there is no connection and the Milwaukee gang.

One thing that is puzzling the police at this time is how they can punish the kidnapers, should they be captured, there beinal statutes of Nebraska, which carries portance of self-reliance and perseverance. I but it only applies to kidnaping with the intention of carrying the victim outside of